

TRAVELERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.

Central Vermont Railway.
Trains leave Barre for White River Junction and Boston, and way stations, also Windsor and Bellows Falls and New York at 8:00 and 11:45 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Also leave Barre for White River Junction, Bellows Falls, Springfield and New York at 6:55 p. m.
Trains leave Barre for Burlington, St. Albans, Montpelier and way stations at 8:00 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.
Montpelier & Wells River Railroad.
Trains leave Barre for Wells River, connecting at that point with trains going both north and south, at 7:25 a. m., 12:25 and 3:30 p. m. The 7:25 train connects with train for Boston, and north for Litchfield, Fabyans and Lancaster, also with Montreal express, and the 3:30 and 5:30 trains with St. Johnsbury trains.
Trains leave Barre for Montpelier at 7:30, 10:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 4:40 and 5:30 p. m.
Electric Street Railway.
Cars leave square in Barre for Montpelier at 15 minutes of each 15 minutes past the hour. Leave Montpelier for Barre on the hour and half hour until 10 p. m.

Souvenir View Book of Barre

These books are well printed and make a very acceptable gift to friends.
There are fifty-six views of local scenes.
Sells for 25c.
Single mounted photos, large size, of prominent buildings and points of interest, 50c. Smaller size 35c.
Step in and look them over. Note window display.

O. J. DODGE, The Jeweler,
500 Main St. With Ideal Book Store.

Economical, Wholesome Cup Cakes

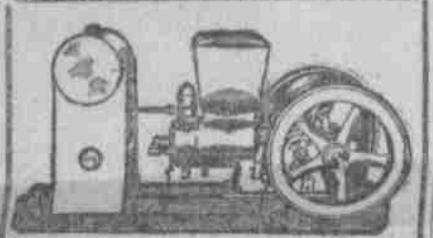
You probably get more for your money in Cup Cakes than most any other kind. Sell 10c doz., white or chocolate icing.
Jelly Rolls—not all you get at all places are as good as these—Why not buy best? Cost same, 10c.
Scotch Soft Biscuit—genuine article, made according to old country receipt, 10c doz.
Remember our Cookies for the children.
Our Double Leaf Malt Bread on sale at grocers, or carts, or at shop, 10c loaf.

CITY BAKERY

T. G. Venner, Prop. Telephone 12-11.

Arkley's Livery Stable

Clean and Sanitary,
Disinfected Every Day.
Tel. 150
Cor. Summer & Merchant Sts., Barre.



TAFT,

the Gas Engine Man,
Randolph Center, Vt.,
sells both Hopper and
Air Cooled Engines,
from 1 to 50 horse power.
Grist Mills, Wind
Mills, Saw Mills, Cider
Presses, Reliance,
Leader, Hydro, Pneumatic
Water System
electric lighting plants
installed.



Same Price Coal as the other fellow—BUT DIFFERENT!

That difference is in the CLEANLINESS OF OUR COAL

That difference is in the PROMPTNESS OF OUR DELIVERY

That difference is in the QUALITY OF OUR COAL

Dry Block and Second Growth Wood.
Calder & Richardson
Phone 45-4. Depot Square.

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1909.

So Much—For So Little—
for so long. An income as sure as you live and as long as you live furnished by our annuity plan. Send for rates, giving date of birth, National Life Insurance company, Montpelier, Vt. (Mutual).
S. S. Ballard, general agent, Montpelier, Vt.; N. B. Ballard, local agent, Barre, Vt.

TALK OF THE TOWN

Excursion to Lake Champlain. See adv. on page 2.
If we don't sell you, we both lose money. The N. D. Phelps Company.
Cash paid for watches, diamonds, gold and silver jewelry. Burr, the Jeweler.

CHELSEA

Everett B. Jackson of East Brookfield was in town over Sunday, the guest of his mother, Mrs. Gertrude R. Spangue.
Mrs. W. D. Quimby and daughter, Miss Ruth Quimby, of Boston, Mass., came last week for their annual visit to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Young.
H. K. Darling, Esq., was at home for a few days last week, returning to Brattleboro Friday, accompanied by Mrs. Darling and Hale, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. James Atwood left Monday morning for a week's visit to friends in Fairlee and across the river in Oxford, N. H.

Norman Burbank, accompanied by his wife and two children, of California, arrived last week for a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Burbank. This is Mr. Burbank's first visit to the East for several years.
Hamilton W. Dearborn took down the two flag poles which stand opposite his furniture store on Main street last week and painted them and equipped them with new rope. One of the poles, which is of fir, has been set for twenty-one years and only the sap showed signs of decomposition.

RESERVOIR LEAKS.

1,000,000,000 Feet of Water Released in Colorado.
Fort Morgan, Colo., Aug. 4.—The Empire reservoir, nineteen miles north-west, holding 2,000,000,000 feet of water, broke last night, releasing 1,000,000,000 feet of water, causing \$300,000 damage to ranches and rushing down the South Platte river. No lives were lost.

Heavy, impure blood makes a muddy, pimply complexion, headaches, nausea, indigestion. This blood makes you weak, pale, sickly. Burdock Blood Bitters strikes the blood rich, red, pure—restores perfect health.

Stops itching instantly. Cures piles, eczema, scab rheum, tetter, itch, hives, herpes, scabies—Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.
For a mild, easy action of the bowels, a single dose of Doan's Regulate is enough. Treatment cures habitual constipation. 25 cents a box. Ask your druggist for them.

"Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best remedy for that often fatal disease—group. Has been used with success in our family for eight years."—Mrs. L. Whiteacre, Buffalo, N. Y.

Twins a Glorious Victory.
There's rejoicing in Felora, Tenn. A man's life has been saved, and now Dr. King's New Discovery is in the talk of the town for curing C. V. Pepper of deadly lung hemorrhages. "I could not work nor get about," he writes, "and the doctors did me no good, but after using Dr. King's New Discovery three weeks, I feel like a new man, and can do good work again." For weak, sore or diseased lungs, coughs and colds, hemorrhages, hay fever, la grippe, asthma or any bronchial affection it stands unrivaled. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Sold and guaranteed by Red Cross Pharmacy.

Notice.
Trespassing and picking berries on my premises strictly forbidden. Any person found on the premises will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
E. F. Holden, Graniteville, Vt.

BIDS WANTED.

For Repitching Main Street Paving.

The street commissioners of the city of Barre are to repitch the paving on Main street, of which there is approximately 9,000 yards. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the city clerk for the tools, labor, and material required for this work, said bids to be delivered at the city clerk's office not later than August 17, 1909, at 7 p. m. Bidders are requested to make their bids per yard, and to bid on supplying the tools, labor and material, and also to bid on the tools and labor separately, the city to supply the material. Full particulars regarding the work may be had on application to the street commissioners. All work to be done to the satisfaction of the city engineer. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
L. H. Thurston,
A. E. Campbell,
James Ewen,
Street Commissioners.
City of Barre, July 29, 1909.

WOOD! WOOD!

Block Dry Wood, per run\$2.75
8 run 8.00
Limb Wood, per run 2.25

M. DAVID,
Tel. 23-13, 71 Granite St., Barre

Wood! Wood!

Block Wood, per running cord....\$3.75
Choir Wood, per load..... 2.50
Limb Wood, per load..... 2.25
Mixed Slab Wood, per load..... 1.75

ARTHUR S. MARTIN,
Phone 204-3, 43 Park street.

PLAINFIELD.

Miss Helen Martin is ill with measles.
Mrs. Gardner Noble and son are ill with measles.
Mrs. Brown is visiting her brother, Dr. F. H. Carter.
Charles Carpenter of Bellows Falls was in town Monday.
Miss Grace Lombard of St. Albans is visiting in town for a few days.
Burnham Colby was in Cabot Saturday and Sunday visiting friends.
Mrs. Helen Camp and Amanda Perry of Barre recently visited in town.

Mrs. Carl Eoss and children are spending the week at the home of John Foss.
Rev. Alvin M. Smith and son, Percy, of Brownfield, Me., were in town Friday.
Mrs. Allen Moore and son, Albert, of Montpelier recently visited relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Kiser of Montpelier are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Martin.

Esackal Skinner was not as well the first of the week; he is comfortable at this writing.

Miss Phyllis Fisk of Boston is spending her vacation with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. P. B. Fisk.

Miss Jennie Friedrickson of Barre spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Friedrickson.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Bemis and daughter, Mrs. Viola Bemis visited relatives in Marshfield Tuesday.

Mrs. Flora Clark and Mrs. George St. Cyr went to Waltham Friday for a few days' visit with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holbrook and daughter of Palmyra, N. Y., are visiting at the home of Smith Martin.

Mrs. Roseau Bartlett and son of Coatscook, P. Q., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bartlett.

Misses Frances and Edwin Barnes returned to their home in Burlington Monday. Mrs. E. F. Leavitt accompanied them.

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational church will serve ice cream and cake Saturday evening after the band concert.

Several from town were in Orange last week Wednesday to attend the family reunion at the old home of Smith Martin.

Dan Huelson and children visited Daniel Huelson at Heaton hospital, Montpelier, Sunday. He stated that his son's condition was improving.

The pupils of the south school in this town having no marks during the summer term were Grace Batchelder, Grace Leland, Una Leland, Ellen Odell, Edith Perry, Ralph Perry and Laura Welch.

On Wednesday afternoon, July 28th, Grace L. Batchelder was surprised by some of her friends, each bringing a gift for her eight birthday. After an afternoon spent in playing games, eight little girls enjoyed refreshments under the trees in the orchard. Those present were Grace and Lois Batchelder, Ella and Eva Odell, Laura and Hazel Dunner, Louise Abbott and Edith Perry.

WILLIAMSTOWN

Theodore Wilford found his best horse, valued at \$200, dead in the stable yesterday morning.

Some more of those fine cornet solos by Mr. Randall may be a feature of Sunday church service soon.

W. P. Elrod, general roadmaster of the C. V. R. R., was here recently in connection with his official duties.

The new addition to the residence of Lewis M. Seaver is fast nearing completion. Mr. Seaver is at present in New York City.

Mrs. W. B. Jones, wife of Superintendent Jones of the Greenboro Hotel Co., leaves to-day on a visit to relatives and friends in New York.

If the young lady who lost some money between South Barre and Williamstown about two weeks ago will call on station agent Morgan, she will learn something to her advantage.

The jury trial that was held here yesterday in the assault and battery case between parties from Graniteville resulted in the acquittal of the defendant. Hear and Davis were the attorneys.

Peas and Oat Fodder.

When peas and oats are grown together for fodder they are usually cut with the binder, but may also be cut with the mower. The crop should be cut a little underripe, except when it is to be thrashed. When cut with the mower it is usually cured in the windrow or cock after it has become dry enough to rake.

Harvesting Pea Crops.

When peas are harvested by swine they are not usually turned out to the crop until the peas are ripe, but sometimes they are put in a little sooner. This can only be done where rain seldom falls after the peas are ripe; otherwise the rain would sprout the peas and would therefore lessen their value for feeding. This is a very easy way of harvesting peas, but it means the loss of the vines for feeding uses.

When peas are harvested by sheep and lambs this also can only be done where rain seldom falls after the peas are ripe and until they are consumed. The sheep consume much of the straw as well as the grain. A field thus harvested looks much like a bare fallow, so fully is the crop consumed. The peas that may shatter can be gathered up later by swine. On the plateau of the Rocky mountains sheep are frequently thus fattened.—Orange Judd Farmer.

To Keep Flies From Horses.
Take two or three small handfuls of green walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft, cold water. Let it stand one night and pour the whole next morning into a kettle and let it boil for fifteen minutes. When cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to wet a sponge, and before a horse goes out of the stable let those parts which are most irritated be smeared over with the liquid.—American Cultivator.

IN LOCAL MARKETS

New Native Potatoes Bring \$1 a Bushel

GREEN PEAS SAME PRICE

Dressed Pork Holds at 10 Cents—Butter Firm—Broilers Bring 23 to 25 Cents—Dressed Veals 9 Cents.

Barre, Vt., Aug. 4, 1909.
Dressed pork scarce. Native potatoes arriving. Wholesale quotations:
Dressed pork—10c.
Dressed veals—9c.
Yearling lambs—11@12c.
Spring lambs—13@14c.
Poultry—Firm at 13c.
Broilers—23@25c.
Butter—Firm, creamery 23c, dairy 26@27c.
Native peas—\$1.00 per bushel.
Native potatoes—Few offered at \$1.00 per bushel.

IN RICKER'S MARKET.

Beef Is Lower as Are Hogs and Veal This Week.
St. Johnsbury, Aug. 4.—Ricker's market reports beef lower and that but selling very low. Hogs are one-half cent lower and veal is also inclined to be lower. All markets are in bad shape, as usual during hot weather. The receipts for the week are as follows:
Poultry—700 pounds, 10@12c.
Lamb—75, 3@5c.
Hogs—250, 6 1/2@7 1/4c.
Cattle—65, 2 1/2@3 1/4c.
Calves—750, 2 1/2@3 1/4c.
Sheep—25, 2@3c.
Maple sugar—8c.
Wool—1,000 pounds, 25@26c.

IN BOSTON MARKETS.

The Market for Dairy Products Remains About the Same.

Boston, Aug. 4.—The local market for dairy products does not change much. Butter continues very quiet, but receipts are running lighter than they have lately and prices are steady as last quoted. Dealers do not seem to have any too much strictly fancy creamery butter, as a good many marks that usually come under that classification show the effect of the recent heat and have to be classed lower. Prices are somewhat easier in the country. At Canton, N. Y., the market is on a basis of 23 1/2c for fancy stock, as compared with 27 1/4c a week ago, and at Elgin, Ill., there has been a similar decline, the quotation there being 22c against 25 1/2c last week. The cheese market is quiet, but steady in the lack of large arrivals. Fancy, fresh eggs are still short and firm, but ordinary goods are plenty and easy.
Jobbing quotations follow:
Butter—Fancy northern creamery, tubs 30@31c, boxes and prints 28@30c, western tubs 28 1/2@29 1/2c, dairy 27@28c.
Cream—New York full cream 15 1/2@15 3/4c, Vermont full cream 14 1/2c, Wisconsin young Americans 14 1/2c, sage cheese 12@13c.
Eggs—Fancy henery 22@23c, choice eastern 20@21c, fresh western 20@21c.

UP AND DOWN.

Wheat Market Opened Strong, But Weakened Under Sales.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Decidedly good news was reported in wheat during the morning. The market started with a strong turn, which carried the September prices up from \$1.63 1/2 to \$1.64 1/4. The later months made less gain. The September price was \$1.61 1/2 and May to \$1.52 1/2. The good support was short lived, selling pressure was felt at once and the market weakened quickly. The selling of September was led by Armour brokers.

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Program For State Board's Summer Field Meeting This Week.

The state board of agriculture will hold its summer field meeting for this year at Whiston park, near Hingham, next Wednesday, uniting with the Massachusetts state grange for that purpose, as already announced. The demonstration work which has been a feature of former meetings will be continued at this meeting, and an entirely new program has been provided, none of the speakers having previously been demonstrated before Massachusetts audiences.

Beginning at 10 a. m. E. H. Forrester, farm superintendent at the Massachusetts agricultural college, Amherst, will

Don't Wait Till Night

The moment you need help, take a candy Cascarol. Then headaches vanish, dullness disappears. The results are natural, gentle, prompt. No harsh physic does more good, and all harsh physic injure.

Vest-pocket box, in cents—at drug-stores. People now use a million boxes monthly.

Autos and Wagons

Washed at Arkley's Livery Stable,

Tel. 150,
Cor. Summer and Merchant Street.

demonstrate how to produce and put up certified and stamped milk. Mr. Forrester will have with him samples of milk at least three weeks old. At 10:45 P. M. E. C. Sears, professor of poultry at the same institution, will give a demonstration of the best methods of selecting apples for exhibition, the proper packing, as practiced by western apple growers. The last demonstration will be by Prof. J. A. Ford, also of the agricultural college, where he is head of the division of agriculture. He will illustrate the best methods of selecting, breeding and judging corn. At 12:30 p. m., the exercises for morning will close and there will be an hour's intermission for lunch. There will be no regular dinner provided, but there are excellent facilities for the enjoyment of basket lunches at the park, and a good restaurant, which will supply all who prefer to patronize it. The afternoon program will be in the hands of the state grange, State Master Carlton D. Richardson having it in charge. There will be speaking in the dancing pavilion N. J. Batchelder of New Hampshire, master of the national grange, being the principal speaker. Whiston park is easily reached by trolley on the Fishburg and Leominster street railway and connecting lines. Organizations located in towns on each line can easily arrange for special cars to and from the meeting.

COWS IN FLY TIME.

Much Money Lost by Not Taking Care of Cattle.

The loss occasioned by flies where a number of cows are kept, resulting from a diminished milk-yield, is often seriously felt. And we all know how the poor animals suffer from the combined annoyance of heat and insect pests, which always come together, says the Indiana Farmer. It is impossible to entirely exterminate the flies, but there are many things that have been used successfully to keep away some of the little pests, resulting in a pronounced gain in the comfort of the stock. As manure heaps about the stables are always excellent breeding places for flies, the first precaution should be to allow no manure to accumulate in the stables and to keep the stables sweet and whole some. If not practicable to keep the manure hauled away as fast as made, the manure heaps can be treated with various substances which will kill the larvae of flies. The only way to diminish the number of flies is to stop breeding them.

Some of the fly-repelling preparations have considerable efficiency for a short time after application, but they must be applied at least once a day, and if the flies are very bad, twice a day. This means considerable work, so they are seldom used with systematic regularity. Where there is plenty of stable room, it will be found a great help to screen and darken the stable windows and to keep the doors closed as much as possible, allowing the stock to go in at will for rest and protection during the day. Or they may be stalled throughout the day, turning out in the pasture after milking at night and left there until the next morning.

If only one or two cows are kept, blankets of gunny sack, or old horse fly-blankets, can easily be provided, to be kept on the cows during the day. Thin-skinned calves are likely to be the greatest sufferers from the flies and heat, and can hardly be expected to make much gain in weight unless protection from the sun and flies is afforded them. They would better be kept inside during the day, turning out into a yard with some pasturing at night. Careful attention to these things may mean considerable extra work, but one will be more repaid by the improved yield and better condition of the animals.

No Assays by Geological Survey.

Attention is called by the United States geological survey to the fact that it does not make analyses or assays of ores or metals for the public. Many specimens and samples are received by the survey, accompanied by requests for such treatment, with which it is impossible to comply. The most that can be done in such cases is for the survey geologist to give an official opinion based on a simple examination of the specimen; but if an assay is desired the proper course is to employ a private assayer or to send the specimen to one of the government assay offices, where a regular charge is made for such work. When specimens are sent to the survey for examination, applicants should be particular to state whether they wish them returned, as otherwise they will be destroyed. Government assay offices are located at Carson, Nev.; Seattle, Wash.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Deadwood, S. D.; Charlotte, N. C., and New York, N. Y.

Shallow Cultivation The Best.

Excessive moisture makes bad cultivation very probable. With soil waterlogged to within a few inches of the surface corn roots spread out between the rows, and send their feeders into every square foot of space, at a depth of but two to six inches below the surface, says Farm, Stock and Home. Then weeds get a good start, and when the farmer finally decides the ground is dry enough for cultivation some one tells him to "sock the shovels down and bury the weeds." The shovels are "socked down," with the result that the young corn receives a root pruning that is little expected, and from which it very slowly recovers. A large part of its feeding system is destroyed. If another spell of wet weather comes on it is liable to smother out; if the weather turns dry there is just as much leaf surface as before pumping water from the ground with only a part of the root system to furnish it, and the plant withers. Persistent shallow cultivation will get rid of weeds, but deep cultivation will get rid of the corn—a large part of it.

Use of Manure.

The Maryland experimental station shows by repeated tests that fresh manure spread in winter did not give as much increase as the same amount rotted and plowed down in the spring. Turning the manure while rotting was better than leaving it without being turned. Commercial fertilizers plowed under in the spring invariably gave larger yields than when sowed on the surface just before planting.

Change the Sheep Pasture.

It is not a good plan to keep sheep on the same pasture continuously for more than two or three years, says Farm Journal. To do this incurs the danger of stomach worms. It is best to shift the sheep about from one field to another every few years.

POULTRY TRAP NESTS.

Easily Constructed and Warranted to Give Good Satisfaction.

The illustration marked A represents a trap nest constructed by students in the poultry course at the Pennsylvania State college. It is made out of an orange box.

All that is required to make these trap nests are a frame and tilt, as shown in the figure. The tilt is balanced. On the hen entering the nest at the rear of box her back touches the tilt, which drops forward and confines her

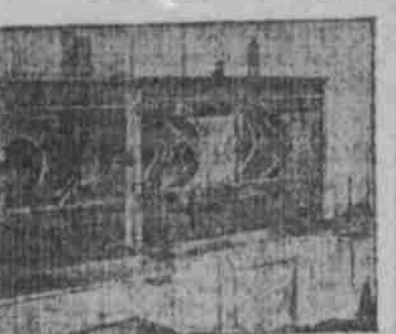


(A) TRAP NEST MADE OF ORANGE BOX.

tilt released. This trap nest gives good satisfaction and can be made very cheaply. "Ideal" trap nests, shown in figure marked B, have also been used and found quite satisfactory. They have the advantage of occupying small space.

When one is anxious to build up a certain strain of birds, either for egg production, special fancy or exhibition stock, the trap nest, if looked after, will show which hens lay and which hens lay certain eggs, thus enabling the breeder to know exactly what he is doing. They require considerable time to the way of keeping records and releasing the hens after laying.

Each hen has her own individuality. Certain hens lay eggs that are nearly always hatchable. Some hens lay well. Their eggs are nearly always fertile, but will not hatch either under hens or in incubators. The chicks will develop to a certain size, often fully formed, but die in the shell. A few hens lay eggs that are seldom fertile. In selecting birds one has several objects. The saying is often heard that "the hen that lays is the hen that



(B) PATENT TRAP NEST.

pays." The majority of those to the business consider egg production the best end of the business. It is often the surest. There is much less risk attached to it. Then if the production can be increased from five to ten eggs a hen per year you are doing a good business. The average hen does not produce over eighty eggs a year. At the Maine station, where the trap nest system has been in use some years, the record last year was between 125 to 140 eggs per hen, which shows a considerable gain over previous years.

New Land For Fruit.

Fruits of all kinds do well upon cleared woodland, provided, of course, that the location and mechanical condition of the soil are suitable. But it is not wise to plant trees on such land until it has been thoroughly plowed and is in a condition to be conveniently cultivated. In planting an orchard upon stumpy land stumps should not be allowed to remain in proximity to the newly set trees. The stumps will not only interfere with cultivation, but greatly endanger the trees by bruises from horse or plow.

Among small fruits the strawberry thrives especially well on recently cleared land. Upon such soil it makes a most satisfactory growth and fruitage, and much less labor is required to keep the weeds and grass down, as the ground is not impregnated with foul seed. This immunity of new ground, compared to old land, from weed and grass infestation is a most

To Revive Grass.

No top dressing or fertilizer will do more to revive grass than nitrate of soda, and it should be used in combination with materials containing phosphoric acid and potash. A mixture of 150 pounds of nitrate of soda, 150 pounds of acid phosphate and 75 pounds of muriate of potash is recommended. Grass, even in the old meadows, will respond very quickly to this treatment.

Long Handled Tools.

Every farmer should use long handled tools instead of short ones and have his plow handles as far apart again as most of them are. The seats on his vehicles should be high enough and deep enough to enable him to sit up straight and not acquire a humped back.

FANNED!

When the sun boils down and the heat sinks in, we all want to be fanned. There is only one way—the electric way.

Electric fans cost only \$9.00 and take about as much current as one 8 candle power lamp.

Therefore it is not expensive to be "fanned" occasionally.

And it is only one of the comforts at the call of the man who uses electric light.

CONSOLIDATED LIGHTING CO.

Vermont Power & Lighting Co.
Phone 246-2 135 No. Main St.